THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

NO fcience is more abſtruſe than that of government. The impenetrable clouds of political ignorance that has enveloped the world, and rendered the human race wretched for ages, abundantly teſtifies this aſſertion. Three fourths of the diſaſters of ſociety, have ariſen from unwholeſome political regulations. The inundations of human blood that have deluged the earth in conſequence of religious diſputes, would have been ſpared, had man been under the governance of the ſalutary opinions of equal liberty, that prevail in modern times. If natural equality had been acknowledged, myriads of unhappy, infatuated mortals, who ſhed their blood in oppoſition to, and defence of the pretentions of tyrants, would have lived and obviated the miſery which aroſe from their deaths. The multifarious evils of ſix thouſand years experience, pointed the way to uſeful diſcoveries, and brought government to its preſent perfection. Had not men informed their minds of the paſt, and profited by the experience of their predeceſſors, they would ſtill have remained in darkneſs. Fortunately for us, this has not been the caſe, *always* in America; the moſt enlightened and beſt informed have been truſted with the offices of legiſlation, and the happieſt effects have been produced.

Government is inſtituted by the people for their mutual good, and all are equally intitled to a participation of legiſlation. But as it is inconvenient for all the citizens of a large ſtate, to convene together, for the purpoſe of framing laws for their governance, it becomes neceſſary, that a delegation of repreſentatives, from all parts of the ſtate, ſhould be entruſted with that important duty. And in making this delegation they ſhould be particular in ſelecting perſons poſſeſſed of talents and virtue; as the only ſafegard and ſecurity, for the faithful promotion, of their intereſts. Are all the citizens of Kentucky influenced by theſe motives? ſorry am I to acknowledge the converſe of this is true. With ſhame be it told, that there are among us ſome like Eſau, who ſold his birthright for a meſs of pottage, who ſell their right of ſuffrage for a drink of grog, a ſhake of the hand, or a moving of the hat. Others from a ridiculous local prejudice, vote for a candidate no wiſe qualified, who lives in their own neighborhood, that they may indulge the pitiful pride of boaſting that their own part of the country triumphed. Again you will hear perſons declaring their intentions of preferring a candidate, becauſe he is an old reſident; or perhaps has rendered his country ſome military ſervices: when poſſibly he knows no more of the ſcience of legiſlation, than he does of mending a ploughſhare. Such perſons muſt ſuppoſe that nothing elſe appertains to an office than, the reception of the ſalary, and in filling it, they are granting a ſinecure. If I have a piece of buſineſs to tranſact, which I cannot conveniently attend to, and employ my friend to do it, merely becauſe he has rendered me a kindneſs; altho he knows nothing about it, and is unable to perform it, would not my conduct be very abſurd? For my friend's acts of kindneſs, I ſhould render retribution? but he could not expect me to employ him to tranſact my buſineſs, when his incapacity might do me ſo much injury. If a citizen deſerves well of his country, either in a civil or military capacity, he ſhould receive the approbation of his countrymen, and the pecuniary reward annexed to the office. But to elect an individual to predominate in civil affairs, in conſideration of his knowledge in tactics barely, is as incongruous, as to promote an illiterate common ſoldier to the chief command, as a reward for mere perſonal bravery, when the conſequence might be the deſtruction of the whole army. Farther, you will hear ſome giving as a reaſon for preferring an individual "that he is a mighty clever man, an obliging neighbor, and an induſtrious farmer," acknowledging at the ſame time, that he is unlettered, and knows nothing of laws or government. How prepoſterous is this:—to expect him to mend a law without knowing what it is; or to enact a better without having read the old one. If I was to ſend my ſon to this good honeſt man to learn latin, concluding that he could teach it, as he is ſo clever, and ſuch a good neighbor, it would not be more ludicrous, than the practice of ſending ſuch perſons to legiſlate for us. To fit a man for any mechanical avocation, it is neceſſary he ſhould ſerve an apprenticeſhip; but it would ſeem all men are born legiſlators, and as ſoon as a ſufficient capital is accumulated—as ſoon as a man becomes wealthy enough to get elected he fits up the trade of law making. But however, on the other hand, it may be ſaid, this folly does not univerſally prevail; there are many who are ſenſible of the value of wholeſome laws; who wiſh our government adminiſtered with economy, and who are deſirous of maintaining our national reſpectability—that our aſſembly ſhould not diſgrace the republican form of government. This claſs of citizens eſtimate men by their virtue and talents, they enquire into the fitneſs of candidates for offices, and make their election accordingly.

A SPECTATOR.

European Intelligence.

England.

LONDON, November 1.

Reports prevail both in France and Germany, that a negociation for peace has commenced between the French Directory and the Cabinet of Vienna; and thoſe who proceed to ſpeculate on the ſubject ſay, that Francis II. is to be recognized as ſovereign of the reſtored Roman Empire on its old baſis.

On the frontiers of Italy, particularly in the Genoeſe territory, the French will, no doubt, continue their endeavors to maintain themſelves. The Neapolitan and Papal dominions are almoſt completely rid of them. The garriſon of Ancona, it is ſuppoſed, will immediately capitulate, on hearing of the ſurrender of Rome, and Civita Vecchia.

November 2.

An article from Stutgard mentions, that the French who had advanced to Old Briſach, have been repulſed and and forced to repaſs the Rhine.

The Vienna Court Gazette contains the terms of capitulation of Rome, Civita Vecchia, and Cornetto. The garriſons are to proceed to France. The fall of Ancona is expected to take place immediately. There will then be no more troops in Middle or Lower Italy. The King of Sardinia, it is ſaid, returned to Turin the firſt of laſt month.

November 13,

The Dublin mails which arrived yeſterday morning inform us, that the Iriſh Parliment has been further prorogued to the 12th of next month. The proclamation does not ſtate that it is then to meet for the diſpatch of buſineſs.

In order to reduce the courſe of exchange upon London, which has for ſome time paſt been ſo much againſt Ireland, ſeveral plans have been ſubmitted to government. A Dublin paper ſays, that the following has been approved by government. "It is to give currency to the bank of England, and the bank of Ireland notes mutually in both countries, by which means the merchant who has payments to remit to London, inſtead of paying 12 or 14 per cent. for bills, will be enabled to tranſmit bank paper by poſt without any loſs."

Eight of thoſe members of the Iriſh houſe of commons who oppoſed the introduction of the queſtion of Union in the firſt inſtance, have ſigned public reſolutions in its ſupport.

A very conſiderable and moſt reſpectable merchantile Sweediſh houſe ſtopped payment on Tueſday, and yeſterday the ſame misfortune happened to another large houſe in Fen-church-ſtreet.

Lord Keith is going out immediately to take the command of the Mediterranean—Upon his lordſhip's arrival, lord Nelſon will return to England.

November 15.

Yeſterday evening were received the Paris journals to the 8th inſt. inclusive—Their contents are by no means unintereſting.

In reſpect to the affairs of Italy, it appears by the Moniteur that on the 21ſt ultimo, the head-quarters of the French were at Coni, and the advanced guard at Villa Franca, in Piedmont. Ceva was bombarded and Tortona threatened. The Auſtrians are ſaid to be entirely expelled from the neighborhood of Genoa, and to have ſuffered, ſome loſs in their retreat.

The ſame papers ſtates, in a letter from Nice, of the 22d ult. that the centre of the French army is marching forward, and that Suza and Rivoli are again in the hands of the republicans, under the command of gen. Duheſme, who is not above two leagues from Turin. The left wing has alſo made a movement. A column paſſed Little Saint Bernard, repulſed the Auſtrian general Haddicks, corps, and took poſſeſſion of Aoſta, ſo that the communication between the valley of that name, and the army of Helvetia is about to be re-eſtabliſhed.

Letters from Lombardy announce, that detachments are ſending from the grand Auſtrian army in Italy to reinforce Suwarrow and prince Charles in the Griſons and Tyrol.

The French army of the Rhine continues to advance into the interior of Germany—Philipſburgh is again beſieged; and by a Telegraphic diſpatch from Straſburgh, which has been officially communicated to the two councils, it appears that the enemy entered Stutgard, the capitol of the Dutchy of Wertemburgh, on the 1ſt inſt. having previouſly taken all the Auſtrian poſts upon the Neckar. Under theſe circumſtances, it has been thought fit to proviſion & ſtrengthen the fortreſſes on the Danube, particularly Ulm.—General Maſſena alſo aſſerts to have gained ſome advantages in the Griſon country, Marſhal Suwarrow is reported to be ill at Feldkirch, though, in another paper, he is ſaid to have joined general Korſakow. There is no mention made of any new operation on the part of the Archduke, whoſe army extends from Stockach and Singen towards Villengen, oppoſite to Schaffhauſen and the Briſgau. The Moniteur as well as Redacteur aſſert, that the two commanders are very much diſſatisfied with each other.

The Hamburgh mails may be expected to contain ſome important explanations on this ſubject.

Maſſena has ſent the details of his various battles and victories from October 25 to November 9. Of this our readers have already all the facts; and the letter, which occupies almoſt the whole ſpace of two Redacteurs, will be intereſting only as a piece of hiſtory to be compared with the Vienna Gazette.

By the invitation of the Pruſſian court, a new congreſs to be formed at Hildeſheim in Weſtphalia, to which all the princes and ſtates within the line of neutrality are to ſend deputies, for the purpoſe of providing for the Pruſſian army of obſervation, which is to conſiſt of 45,000 men, without including the Hanoverian troops, who occupy the Upper Weſer.

It is ſtrongly aſſerted in the moſt accredited French papers, that the convention ſigned at Alkmaar, contains ſecret articles of the greateſt importance.

Admiral Bruix, is ordered to repair inſtantly to Breſt.

The Paris papers report that the French directory has demanded of the Senate of Hamburgh, fourteen millions of livres, as a reparation for the injury of delivering up Napper Tandy; and that the Senate is to lay a tax of three per cent on the value of each ſtate to defray the ſame.

From the ſame authority we learn, that the king of Pruſſia has prohited the exportation of all gold, as well as the entry of Britiſh merchandize, into his dominions.

Twenty-four cardinals have arrived at Venice, but no time is yet fixed for the choice of a Pope.

Sir Sidney Smith continues at the iſland of Cyprus.

It is aſſerted that the chancellor of the exchequer has ſucceeded in his application to the bank for a doceur, as a price for the renewal of their Charter, which has twelve years yet to run. He is to have the loan of three millions for ſix years without intereſt.

The very large purchaſes which are made at the preſent ſeaſon of the year for the redeption of the national debt, have begun to have their effect. The Funds yeſterday roſe upwards of half per cent.

In conſequence of the general diſtreſs among the merchants, it is underſtood that the bank propoſes to extend the period of its diſcounts, which has hitherto been limitted at two months. It is ſaid that the diſcounts will be extended to 4 ſix, and even eight months, on ſecurity proportionate to the time the bills have to run.

FRANCE.

Council of Five Hundred.

Sitting of Nov. 7.

The Preſident read the following meſſage:

"The Executive Directory has received a telegraphic diſpatch from Straſburgh, which it tranſmits to you with great ſatisfaction—It is conceived in the following words:

"On the 31ſt of October the army of the Rhine carried all the poſts of the enemy on the Necker. Eight hundred men were made priſoners. The number of killed and wounded is conſiderable. A great quantity of beſieging artillery, of immence magazines, and the city of Stutguard, are in our power."

ARMY OF DANUBE.

Head-quarters at Zurich, Nov. 3.'99.

Maſſena, commander in chief to the Miniſter at War.

"Citizen Miniſter, I had given orders to Gen. Soult to repel, in concert with the diviſion under the command of Gen. Loiſon, all the enemies who might remain on the left bank of the Rhine.

"Gen. Loiſon left Diſſentis with the 38th demi-brigade, and was joined at Fleims by the firſt battallion of the 44th, arrived from Elm, and led by the Adjutant Compere. Gen Loiſon marched to Treins, attacked the enemy there, and forced them to retreat to Tamius, while Gen. Mortier with two battalions of the 25th light, and a detachment of the 10th regiment of horſe Chaſſeurs, attacked ſuch of the enemy as remained behind Vettes deſcending by the Konkels. They oppoſed a vain reſiſtance; the brave 25th, according to cuſtom, repelled them with their bayonets, and forced them to abandon the frontiers which they occupied. Gen. Mortier carried into execution a charge with his cavalry, by which he made 200 priſoners.

"The enemy ſenſible of the importance of defending Tamius, aſſembled all their forces at the deſile of Konkels. (theſe forces conſiſted of four batalions.) He was anxious at any price to prevent them from penetrating; but a charge of the 25th made at a very critical moment occaſioned the rout of the enemy, with the loſs of all their poſitions, and two 3 pounders; 300 priſoners have remained in our poſſeſſion.

The enemy in the greateſt diſorder recroſſed the Rhine, burning the bridges Reichenau and Fieldſburgh with ſuch combuſtible matter as they had prepared. The junction of the troops of generals Loiſon, and Mortier took place at that ſpot.

The reſult of the whole of theſe operations is the total expulſion of the enemy's troops who were on the left bank of the Rhine in the Griſons, the capture of two cannon, and 500, priſoners, among whom were nine officers and many killed and wounded.—On our part we had only three killed, and ten wounded. The generals beſtow the higheſt praiſe on their troops. All of them did their duty in the moſt perfect manner.

"MASSENA."

Germany.

Frontiers of Swabia, October 3.

Copy of a declaration made by his imperial majeſty, the emperor of all the Ruſsias, to the members of the Germanic empire.

"His imperial majeſty the emperor of all the Ruſſias, ever animated with zeal for the cauſe of ſovereigns, and wiſhing to put a ſtop to the ravages and diſorders which have been ſpread by the impious government under which France groans, to the remoteſt countries, being fully determined to diſpatch his ſea and land forces for the ſupport of the ſufferers, and to reſtore royalty in France, without, however, admitting any partition of that country; to re-eſtabliſh the ancient forms of government in the United Netherlands, and in the Swiſs Cantons; to maintain the integrity of the German empire; and to look for his reward in the happineſs and tranquility of Europe: Providence has bleſſed his arms, and hitherto the Ruſſian troops have triumphed over the enemies of thrones, religion and ſocial order.

"His majeſty the emperor of all the Ruſſias having thus declared his views and the motives by which he is guided, addreſſes this declaration to all the mem-

bers of the German empire, inviting them to unite their forces with his, to deſtroy their common enemy as ſpeedily as poſſible, to found on his ruins permanent tranquility for themſelves and their poſterity.

"Should his imperial majeſty of all the Ruſſias perceive that they ſupport, his views, and rally around him, he will, inſtead of relaxing his zeal, redouble his exertion, and not to ſheath his ſword before he has ſeen the downfal of the monſter which threatens to cruſh all legal authorities. But, ſhould he be left to himſelf, he will be forced to recal his forces to his ſtates, and to give up a cauſe ſo badly ſupported by thoſe who ought to have the greateſt ſhare in its triumphs.

Castchina, Sept. 25, (O. S.) 1799.

France.

PARIS, Oct. 25.

A ſhip with 250 French ſoldies and 20 officers, belonging to the garriſon of Corfu have been taken by an Algerine corſair, and liberated again.

In Bourdeaux and other ports, an embargo has been laid on account of the projected ſailing of the Breſt combined fleet.

The intelligence from Lyons, that fifty ſail of ſhipping has appeared off Frejus, with the remains of the Egyptian French army, is falſe, as general Buonaparte has concluded a treaty with the Porte relative to the evacuation of Egypt.

October 29.

The ſpeech of Maſſaredo on preſenting to the Executive Directory the credentials by which the Spaniſh government, authoriſe him to concert with that of the French republic every thing relative to the deſtination of the combined fleets, was to the following purport.

Citizens Directors,

The intereſt both of France and Spain required the union of their naval forces: the experiance of all wars, and eſpecially of the preſent war atteſts the importance of this meaſure, as well by the diſaſters which have followed its being neglected, as by the happy conſequences which have reſulted from its adoption. We may judge how far England is convinced of this by the efforts which ſhe made on the preſent occaſion to prevent this junction, by aſſembling in the Mediterranean a naval armament, ſo vaſtly ſuperior to ours even after their union. It cannot be doubted that this union will have more influence even than a victory on the ſucceſs of the cauſe of the two allied powers.

M. Maſſaredo then entered into ſome private details after which he continued in the following terms.

To theſe evident proofs of the ſincerity of his Catholic Majeſty in his alliance with France, of the religious zeal with which his heart is attached to this happy principle, which muſt operate to the advantage of the two natons, to theſe clear evidences of the deſire he has at all times had to concur by his arms to conſolodate it, he now adds, that of leaving to your wiſdom the care of employing them, confiding to me that of knowing the plans which you may form to this effect, impoſing upon me the obligation of examining them, of propoſing to you my opinions, and of adopting and executing every thing which, in the reſult, may appear neceſſary, or expedient, in the ſame manner as if I had received a formal order from himſelf. I ſhould be affrighted at this taſk, were I not encouraged by two emboldening conſiderations. 1ſt. By the opinion entertained by the king, my maſter whom I ſerve with all the powers of my underſtanding, without knowing any other road than that of truth, by explaining it with the ſimplicity of noble frankneſs, which ought to characteriſe it, by following no other guide than the intereſt and dignity of his name, and the good of my country. 2d. By the perſuation I have that a long connexion with the French armiesthe diſtinguiſhed place which I held in them, and the intimate relations which by this means I had with the generals, the captains, and other officers, reſpecting the ſervice, have made me merit from France the honorable reputation of being perſonally attached to this great nation with an ardent deſire for its proſperity. Animated by theſe two motives citizens directors, I ſhall not heſitate to preſent to you freely my ideas reſpecting the plans which you may form for the employment of the naval forces againſt the common enemy. It cannot be denied that ſome unfortunate events have taken place; but beſides that the combined armament at Breſt is already ſo reſpectable the king my ſovereign has ſtill at Ferrol, and at Cadiz, a conſiderable force of which he can make uſe. Let us put the whole in motion with the energy, which charaſteriſes both nations, in order to effect enterpriſes worthy of their grandeur, and let the exertion of its effects force England to an honorable, ſolid and durable peace, conformable to the wiſhes of the two governments, and to the voice of humanity. I have given an account citizens directors, to the king, my maſter, of all the proofs of coſideration which I have received from you, and of all the honorable attentions which have been paid me by your orders on my road from Breſt to this capitol. His majeſty deſires me to thank you from himſelf—I diſcharge this duty with the double ſatisfaction of expreſſing to you at the ſame time, my perſonal gratitude for all the reſpect with which you have honored me, & of entreating you to join with the homage of my reſpect for the Executive Directory, the ardor of the zeal which I conſecrate to France in the ſervice of my deſtination, as employed by its magnanimous and faithful ally, the Catholic king my ſovereign.

REPLY

Of the President of the Directory.

SIR,

Not only the intereſt of the two allied nations, but of all the nations of Europe, is to unite againſt a power, puſſed up by ſome ſucceſſes purchaſed by treachery, or obtained by the number of its ſhips, ſtill more than by the courage of thoſe who command them, pretends excluſively to the dominion of the ſeas. The ambitious plans of its perfidious government are at laſt known. From a ſmall corner of the earth, which the ſun appears to enlighten with regret, it pretends to rule the world, to preſide over the deſtinies of all ſtates, to regulate the form of government of all nations. Not ſufficiently recollecting that a province of France is able to conquer their whole Iſland—the Engliſh, who are only dangerous to their allies, whoſe intereſt and glory they compromiſe call upon themſelves, by their inſolent pretenſions, the whole weight of the two Great Powers.

The executive directory, who lately expreſſed to the king of Spain, in the perſon of his ambaſſador, the ſincere attachment of the French republic for the Spaniſh nation, rejoices in this new occaſion of publiſhing its ſentiments of eſteem, of harmony and confidence, which render unalterable the alliance of two nations as generous as great. Thus the ſame month ſhall have conſecrated, by two memorable epochas, this intimate connection between the king of Spain and the executive directory. The inauguration of the foundation of the republic ſhall ſignalize the one, by the remembrance of the principles of eternal juſtice, upon which the French people founded their power: the other, which cloathes itſelf in the ſolemnities of victories, will atteſt both the indefatigable activity, and the triumph of its power over its enemies. The executive directory, in approaching theſe two, were rejoiced to repreſent them to the king of Spain, as the moſt happy pledge which a great nation could offer to its allies. The one will recal to his mind the fidelity of the alliances of the French people, the other the energetic courage which it diſplays in defence of its friends. The moment is arrived at which the Spaniards, who ſo often placed themſelves by their victories in the firſt rank of nations, are about to unite their glorious arms to the triumphant arms of the French.—Soon perfidious England will learn what the magnanimous reſentment of generoſity can effect againſt duplicity, cold barbarrity, and immoderate ambition. Then this colloſſus, which by the impoſture of an immaginary greatneſs impoſes upon its blended admirers, will tremble to its baſe, of which in vain it attempts to diſguiſe the weakneſs. Then Europe will judge between the heroes who only triumph to give peace to the world, and the ſanguinary Engliſh, who only hold out the bait of their gold to purchaſe war, to corrupt weakneſs, and to ſcatter diſcord.

What time was more worthy of this generous enterprize, than that in which the ſoil of Europe is about to be purged of thoſe numerous hordes which northern barbariſm has ſold to Britiſh corruption, in which every where the Ruſſian atones with his blood for his inſolent audacity, in which Helvetia ſees the yoke to which Auſtria meditated to ſubject her, broken, in which republican valor ſecures Batavia from the oppreſſion of Engliſh ſpoilers, in which a complete Turkiſh army expiates the affair of Aboukir, in which, in fine, the Engliſh have experienced that wherever they debark their allies, even upon the borders of Egypt, their exiſts a Quiberon.

The attention which we have ſo much pleaſure in yielding you, Monſieur General, is due as well to the perſonal eſteem which your diſtinguiſhed talents have acquired; as to your honorable ſituation of commander of the naval forces of an allied nation; and the executive directory is pleaſed to conſider the new marks of confidence which the wiſe monarch who governs it has beſtowed on you as a new proof of his attachment to the French republic, of his deſire to give to the combined forces of the two nations, a direction worty of both powers: of forcing, in fine, a government which has only the power of diſturbing every other, to receive peace, of which its madneſs has too long removed the bleſſings, deſired as they have been by all the nations.

American Intelligence.

Virginia.

NORFOLK, January 14.

By a letter from a reſpectable public character in Philadelphia, we underſtand that it is probable, that major gen. Lee will be appointed commander in chief of the armies of the United States—The high military character of this gentleman will, no doubt, make this appointment very acceptable to the army and the public in general.

ALEXANDRIA, January 18.

STATE OF VERMONT.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Windſor, November 5, 1799.

Reſolved, that the ſenators and repreſentatives of this ſtate, in the congreſs of the United States, be and they are hereby requeſted to uſe their beſt endeavors, that congreſs propoſe to the legiſlatures of the ſeveral ſtates, the following amendment to the conſtitution of the U. States, to wit:

That the electors of preſident and vice preſident, in giving their votes, ſhall reſpectively diſtinguiſh the perſons whom they deſire to be preſident from the one they deſire to be vice preſident, by annexing the word preſident or vice preſident, as the caſe may require, to the proper name voted for. And the perſon having the greateſt number of votes for vice preſident, if ſuch number be a majority of the whole number of electors choſen, ſhall be vice preſident. And if there be no choice, and two or more perſons ſhall have the higheſt number of votes, and thoſe equal the ſenate ſhall immediately chooſe by ballot, one of them for vice preſident. And, if no perſon have a majority, then, from the five higheſt on the liſt, the ſenate ſhall, in like manner, chooſe a vice preſident. But, in chooſing the vice preſident, the votes ſhall be taken by ſtates: the ſenators from each ſtate having one vote. A quorum for this purpoſe ſhall conſiſt of a member or members from two thirds of the ſtates: and a majority of all the ſtates, ſhall be neceſſary to a choice. And, in caſe the ſenators and repreſentatives of this ſtate in congreſs, ſhall find that the aforeſaid amendment is not conformable to the ſentiments of a conſtitutional majority of both branches of the national legiſlature, they are hereby requeſted ſo to modify the ſame, as to meet the ſentiments of ſuch majority.

Provided however, That any amendment which may be agreed on, ſhall oblige the electors to deſignate the perſon they deſire to be preſident, from the one whom they deſire may be vice preſident.

Reſolved, That his excellency the governer be requeſted, forthwith to tranſmit the ſame to the ſenators and repreſentatives of this ſtate in congreſs. And alſo tranſmit the ſame to the ſupreme executives of the ſeveral ſtates.

Sent up for concurrence.

Atteſt,

SAMUEL C. CRAFTS, clerk.

In council, November 5, 1798. Read, and concurred unanimoully.

Atteſt,

RICARD WHITNEY, ſec'ry.

A true copy examined,

Atteſt,

RO. HOPKINS, ſec'ry of ſtate.

RICHMOND, January 28

Col. RICHARD KENNON, of Mecklenburg county, is elected Speaker of the Senate of this ſtate, in the place of ARCHIBALD STUART, Eſq. appointed to the Judiciary.

By the arrival of the Antelope we have a report which was current in Liverpool, ſtating that Buonaparte had put himſelf at the head of the troops in the vicinity of Paris, aboliſhed the directory and the two councils, and aſſumed the ſupreme authority of the nation—or in other words, made himſelf that deſpicable thing called *a king*. The report adds, that Moreau was conſtituted *the ſecond in command*, that is, *grand vizier to ſultan Buonaparte*.

The Britiſh news-makers having failed in all their attempts to kill Buonaparte while he was in Egypt, and now that his perſon is no longer at their diſpoſal, they have determined at leaſt to damn his fame by making him *a king*.

Epit. Times.

Lexington, February 27.

Extract of a letter from a member of congreſs, to his friend in this place, dated Philadelphia, January 24th, 1800.

"The report of a revolution in Paris is this morning contradicted in a New-York paper—we hear that our commiſſioners have arrived in Paris and have ſanguinary hopes that an amicable treaty will be effected—until the reſult of their miſſion is known, not much buſineſs of importance will be diſcuſſed for deciſion—the motion for reducing the army was negatived by a majority of twenty—the ſedition law (commonly called ſo,) on a motion to repeal the ſecond ſection, was debated with conſiderable warmth, but finally loſt—The report of the committee to whom was referred the complaint of Mr. Randolph on a breach of privilege is now under diſcuſſion."

The legiſlature of Virginia, with their wonted magnanimity and that liberality ſo accordant with ſound principles and virtuous views, have taken up the communications of the ſeveral ſtates hoſtile to them on the alien and ſedition laws; and in an able, diſpaſſionate, and minute report, have diſcuſſed the objections to their opinions. The report conſiſts of 91 pages octavo, cloſe printing. From the 57th page, we extract the following luminous and incontrovertable arguments:

[We commenced the publication of the report in our paper No. 699, without knowing its extent; as the following arguments forms a ſummary of the whole, we ſhall decline the continuation as we flatter ourſelves that this will be more acceptable to our readers, than ſo voluminous a publication.]

"1. The conſtitution ſuppoſes that the preſident, the congreſs, and each of its houſes, may not diſcharge their truſts, either from defect of judgement, or other cauſes. Hence, they are all made reſponſible to their conſtituents at the returning periods of election, and the preſident, who is ſingly entruſted with very great powers, is, as a further guard, ſubjected to an intermediate impeachment.

"2. Should it happen, as the conſtitution ſuppoſes it may happen, that either of theſe branches of the government, may not have duly diſcharged its truſt it is natural and proper, that according to the cauſe and degree of their faults, they ſhould be brought into contempt or diſrepute, and incur the hatred of the people.

3. "Whether it has, in any caſe happened, that the proceedings of either, or all of thoſe branches, evinces ſuch a violation of their duty as to juſtify a contempt, a diſrepute, or hatred among the people, can only be determined by a free examination thereof and a free communication among the people thereon.

"4. When ever it may have actually happened, that proceedings of this ſort are chargable on all or either of the branches of the government, it is the duty as well as right of intelligent and faithful citizens to diſcuſs and promulge them freely, as well to controul them by the cenſorſhip of the public opinions, as to promote a remedy according to the rules of the conſtitution. And it cannot be avoided, that thoſe who apply the remedy muſt feel, in ſome degree, a contempt or hatred againſt the tranſgreſſing party.

"5. As the act was paſſed in July 14. '98, and it is to be in force until March 3, 1801, it was of courſe, that during its continuance two elections of the entire houſe of repreſentatives, an election of two thirds of the ſenate, and an election of a preſident, were to take place.

"6. That conſequently, during all theſe elections, intended by the conſtitution to preſerve the purity, or to purge the faults of the adminiſtration, the great remedial rights of the people were to be exerciſed, and the reſponſibility of their public agents to be ſkreened, under the penalties of this act.

"May it not be aſked of every intelegent friend to the liberties of his country, whether the power exerciſed in ſuch an act as this, ought not to produce great and univerſal alarm? whether a rigid execution of ſuch an act, in time paſt, would not have repreſſed that information and communication among the people, which is indiſpenſible to the juſt exerciſe of their electoral rights? and whether ſuch an act, if made perpetual, and enforced with rigour, would not, in time to come, either deſtroy our free ſyſtem of government, or prepare a convulſion that might prove equally fatal to it."

WANTED.

A quantity of well cleaned

FLAX-SEED,

by *Machean & Poyzer.*

Lexington, 19, Feb. 1800

NOTICE.

WILL be let to the lowest bidder, on the 10th day of April next, at the court-house in the town of Nashville, state of Tennessee,

The building a Brick Court-House,

in said town, forty feet square in the clear, two story high. Any person inclining to undertake the same, may see a plan of said house by application to either of the commissioners. If wanted, about five hundred dollars upon closing the contract, will be advanced. Bond and sufficient security will be required.

John M'Nairy,
Jos. Coleman,
Robt. Searcy,
Jos. Philips,
David M'Gavock,
COMMISS.

7th February, 1800.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC VENDUE,

ON Saturday the 15th day of March, at the late dwelling house of George Taylor dec. a good waggon, and a number of valuable horses—a 75 gallon still, with several still-tubs—and a wheat fan. Nine months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security. At the same time and place will be hired several negroes for one year.

Mary Taylor, adm'x.

February 22d, 1800. 2t†

TAKEN up by the subscriber, near mouth of Hickman, Jessamine county, two straws; one a bay horse, about fourteen hands high, a star in his forehead, no brands, with a bell on, appraised to 5l.—— The other, a gray filly, upwards two years old, no brand about her, fourteen hands high, appraised to 9l.

† *Henry Bruner.*

KENTUCKY.

Ohio county, to wit.

February court of quarter sessions, 1800.

Samuel M'Grady, complainant,
against
The heirs of John May and John Harvey, defendants,
In a Caveat.

THE defendants, John May's heirs, and John Harvey's, not having entered their appearance herein agreeably to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth; on the motion of the complainant, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the first Tuesday in June next, and answer the complainant's caveat—that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald, for two months successively, and published at the door of John Atherton's house some Sunday immediately after divine service, and a copy set up at the door of the court house in this county.

A Copy. Teste,

* *Aquilla Field,* C. O. C.

Territory of the United States, north-west of the river Ohio.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, ss.

John Edgar, vs. John Marshall.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a foreign attachment hath issued from the court of common pleas for the county of Randolph aforesaid, at the suit of John Edgar, esquire, against the goods chattels and effects, rights and credits of John Marshall, late of the same county, and that unless the said John Marshall shall appear, by himself or attorney, and give special bail to answer the suit of the said plaintiff, judgment will be entered against him by default, and the property attached will be sold for the satisfaction of all creditors who shall appear to be justly entitled to a demand thereon, and who shall apply for that purpose.

John Rice Jones, Prothonotary.

Kaskaskias, 26th Nov. A. D. 1799.

NOTICE.

I SHALL attend on the 28th day of this inst. with commissioners appointed by the county court of Bourbon, to establish the calls of an entry made in the following words, May 24th, 1780 John Davis, assignee enters 400 acres upon a pre emption warrant, lying on the east side, of a branch of Stoners fork, including the said Dunways improvement; at the house of Aaron Foreman, and proceed to take sundry depositions, for the establishment of said claim, and to do such other acts as I shall deem necessary and according to law.

Isaac Clenkenbeard.

February 3d, 1800.

WORTHY OF ATTENTION.

ON Friday the 28th day of March next, will be sold at public sale, in the town of Frankfort, that valuable, elegant and handsomely situated new three story brick house, and lot of ground on which it is erected, at present occupied by Dr. Gano—together with the improvements, consisting of a two story brick kitchen; also a smoke-house, &c.

As it is presumed no person will purchase without seeing the property, a more particular description may be unnecessary.

A satisfactory title, and possession, can be given immediately, and the terms of sale known by application to the subscriber. A part payment in cash must be made on the day of sale, or within a day or two thereafter.

George W. Field,
at John Postlethwait's, Lexington.

Kentucky, 7th February, 1800.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Woodford county, on Clear creek, a bay horse colt, two years old this spring, with a small star in his forehead, appraised to 6l.

† *William Young.*

December 20th, 1799.

N. B. This advertisement was left in the printing office for publication, in April 1799, and through accident was lost which is the reason why it has not been published sooner. *W. Y.*

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Clark county, on the waters of Stoner, one sorel horse, 5 years old last spring, with a small star, no brand perceivable, fourteen hands and a half high, with a small bell on, appraised to 15l.

Also a dark bay mare, three years old last spring, thirteen and a half hands high, some sadule spots, no brand perceivable, appraised to 12l.

* *Job Glover.*

Territory of the United States, north-west of the river Ohio.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, ss.

James Edgar, vs. Robert Greer.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a foreign attachment hath issued from the court of common pleas, for the county of Randolph aforesaid, at the suit of James Edgar, against the goods chattles and effects, rights and credits of Robert Greer, late of the same county, and that unless the said Robert Greer, shall appear by himself or attorney, and give special bail to answer the suit of the said plaintiff, judgment will be entered against him by default, and the property attached will be sold for the satisfaction of all creditors who shall appear to be justly entitled to a demand thereon, and who shall apply for that purpose.

John Rice Jones, Prothonotary.

Kaskaskias, 26th Nov. A. D. 1799.

Territory of the United States, north-west of the river Ohio.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, ss.

Philip Rathbleson, vs. Andrew Fagot.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a foreign attachment hath issued from the court of common pleas, for the county of Randolph aforesaid, at the suit of Philip Rathbleson, against the goods, chattels and effects, rights and credits of Andrew Fagot, late of the same county, and that unless the said Andrew Fagot shall appear, by himself or attorney, and give special bail to answer the suit of the said plaintiff, judgment will be entered against him by default, and the property attached will be sold for the satisfaction of all creditors who shall appear to be justly entitled to a demand thereon, and who shall apply for that purpose.

John Rice Jones, Prothonotary.

Kaskaskias, 26th Nov. A. D. 1799.

BY LAST EVENING'S MAIL.

PARIS, November 12.

Central administration of the department of the Seine, to their fellow citizens.

Citizens,

It is not in vain that you have taken part with us in our hopes. It is not in vain that you have placed so honorable a confidence in the measures taken to secure a better order of things. The law passed at St. Cloud by the legislative body, in the night between the ninth and 10th, and which was proclaimed yesterday in this commune, affords a certain pledge of our prosperity. How much must not this prosperity appear secured to you, when you see citizens Sieyes, Roger Ducos and Buonaparte, invested with the ancient and commanding title of "consuls of the republic," in the plentitude of directorial power.

These citizens, you well know, have the courage that distinguishes virtuous magistrates, and are worthy by their genius, their talents and their sound integrity, of your entire confidence. With what satisfaction do you not behold your consuls specially charged "to organize all parts of the administration, to re-establish internal tranquility, and to procure a solid and honorable peace."—(Art. 3, of the law.)

In fine, you will find all the pledges you could desire for your security in the formation and composition of the two committees chosen each by the two councils and charged to prepare changes to be made in the organic dispositions of the constitution, the vices and inconveniences of which have been felt from experience, —(Art. 11th.)

We ought also to place before your eyes the text of the 12th article of the same law. It will serve to inform you of the nature and object of the changes pointed out in the preceding articles. These changes can have only for their end to consolidate, guarantee, and inviolably consecrate the sovereignty of the French people, the republic one an indivisible the representative system, the division of its powers, liberty, equality, security, property.

This law, citizens, is the pledge of public felicity. It provides also, as we announced, all the means for its restoration. The public treasury has already received offers of money. Those who hesitated to make the sacrifices which the country expects from all its children, announce with eagerness we may reckon on the devotion; and those who in consequence of our long misfortunes, have been placed in a situation that rendered it impossible for them to make new offers, expect with a just confidence an amelioration of their fate.

Public faith will be no more violated. All the sources of industry and commerce will spring up again with the signal proofs of public confidence, and each of us is at length going to find in his labour the means not only of providing his subsistence, but of encreasing his enjoyments and his fortune.

(Signed)
LE COUTEULX, president,
SAHATIER,
SAUZAR,
DAVORES, and
GUIMBAUT, administrators.
REAL COMMISSARY of the government.
HOUDEYER, sec. general,

The following address was sent by the minister of war to all the generals in chief, generals of divisions, &c. &c. &c: together with the oath of fidelity to the republic, founded on the triple basis of equality, liberty, and the representative system; by them administered to the troops under their respective commands.

The minister at war to the armies,

Comrades,

Being appointed minister at war, I accepted the office solely from the desire of being useful to the brave men who have founded liberty, and who have cemented the republic with their blood, and by numberless sacrifices.

My heart has bled for the sufferings you have endured.

I am far from concealing from myself the dangers and the difficulties that encumber the important functions which I have to discharge; but I shall be upheld and animated in the performance of them, by the ardent zeal which I feel to put an end to your privations. I will employ only republicans worthy of the national confidence, both by the purity of their sentiments and the vigor of their talents.

My sole reward, if I have the happiness to succeed, will be to return to your ranks when the season will permit the opening of military operations, and of a new career of your glory, and by my present services, to found some title to your gratitude and esteem.

(Signed) ALEXANDER BERTHIER.

November 13.

Letter from the minister for foreign affairs to the foreign ministers,

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, that the consuls of the French republic have taken into their hands the reigns of government. Our foreign agents will immediately recieve an order to make the same notification to the government at which they reside. The political relations with other nations the diplomatic relations of its government with other governments, remain the same; only that the brilliant union of the wishes of all, seconded by the enlightened, energetic, and unanimous direction which will be given to the public force, by insuring for the future the destinies of the French republic, ought to raise in the estimation of foreign governments the value of the political relations which connect them with us.

Receive &c.

(Signed) REINHARD.

November 3.

The Minister at war, to the Citizen Conscripts.

"CONSCRIPTS,

"The wants of the country call you to its standards—honor and the love of liberty are your guides.

"Your brethren in arms have founded the Republic—at the first signal of the coalition they flew to arms—they equalled the bravest veterans by their courage and brilliant actions.

"Those veterans expect you in their ranks, in order to ensure them the fruit of their labors.

"You wish for peace—the road which leads to it is that of victory.

"Peace will assure happiness to your families.

"To arms, conscripts!—march your battalions—point out those who endeavor to withdraw themselves from the honorable duties to which the country calls them.—

"the Consuls of the Republic indignant at the state of absolute want in which the defenders of the country were left; are incessantly occupied with the means of providing for your wants.

"I shall use every exertion in my power for the prompt execution of their orders, and to fulfil that duty which is so delightful to my soul.

"A. BERTHIER."

The Consuls to the French.

PARIS, &c. Nov. 12.

The constitution of the 3d year, has perished. It knew how neither to protect your rights, or support itself. Multiplied attacks deprived forever of the respect of the people. Heinous and ambitious factions divided the Republic between them. France at length approached to the last term of a general disorganization.

The patriots have made themselves heard. Every thing that could injure you has been removed—Every thing that could serve you—every thing that remained pure in the national representation, is united under the banners of Liberty.

Frenchmen! The Republic thus re-established, and replaced in Europe in the rank which she never should have lost, will proceed to realize all the hopes of citizens, and will accomplish its own glorious destinies.

Take with us the oath which we have made, "to be faithful to the Republic, one and indivisible, founded upon equality, liberty, and the representative system."

By the consuls of the Republic,
ROGER DUCOS,
BUONAPARTE,
SIEYES.

(A true Copy,)
HAGUES-BERNARD MARET, sec. gen.

THE CONSULATE.

Proclamation of the Commander in Chief,
BUONAPARTE.

November 10; 11 o'clock at night.

On my return to Paris I found a division reigning amongst all the constituted authorities. There was no agreement but on one single point—That the constitution was half destroyed, and could by no means effect the salvation of our liberties: All the parties came to me, confided to me their designs, unvailed their secrets, and demanded my support: I refused to be a man of any party. The council of Ancients invited me, and I answered to their call. A plan of general restoration had been concerted by men, in whom the nation is accustomed to see the defenders of its freedom and equality, and property. This plan demanded a calm and liberal examination, free from every influence of fear—The Council of Ancients resolved in consequence that the sittings of the Legislative body should be removed to St. Cloud, and charged me with a disposition of the force necessary to secure its Independencies. I owed it my fellow citizens to the soldies who are now perishing in our armies and to the national glory, acquired at the price of their blood, to accept of this command.

The councils being at St. Cloud, the Republican troops guaranteed their safety from without, but within assassins had established the reign of terror. Several members of the Council of Five Hundred, armed with poignards and fire arms, circulated around them nothing but menaces of death. The plans which were about to be developed were laid aside, the majority was disorganized, the most intrepid orators were disconcerted, & the inutility of every wise proposition was made evident. I bore my indignation and my grief to the Council of Ancients. I demanded of them to ensure the execution of their generous designs. I represented to them the maladies of their country, from which those designs originated. They joined themselves with me, by giving new testimonies of their uniform wishes.

I then repaired to the Council of Five Hundred without arms, and my head uncovered, such as I had been received and applauded by the Ancients. I wished to recal to the majority their wishes, and to assure them of their power. The poignards which threatned the Deputies were instantly raised against their Deliverer. Twenty assassins threw themselves upon me, and sought my breast. The grenadiers of the Legislative Body, whom I had left at the door of the hall, came up and placed themselves between me and my assassins.—One of these brave grenadiers, named Thome, had his clothes struck through with a dagger. They succeeded in bearing me away.

At this time the cry of outlaw, was raised against the Defender of the law. It was the ferocious cry of assassins against the force which was destined to restrain them. They pressed around the president, threatened him to his face, and with arms in their hands, ordered him to decree me out of the protection of the law. Being informed of this circumstance, I gave orders to rescue him from their power, and six grenadiers of the legislative body brought him out of the hall. Immediately after the grenadiers of the legislative body entered at the pas de charge into the hall, and caused it to be evacuated. The factious were intimidated, and dispersed themselves. The majority, released from their blows, entered freely and peaceably into the hall of sitting, heard the propositions which were made to them for the public safety, deliberated, and prepared the salutary resolution which is to become the new and provisional law of the Republic.

Frenchmen! You will recognize, without doubt, in this conduct, the zeal of a Soldier of Liberty, and a Citizen devoted to the Republic. The ideas of preservation, protection and freedom immediately resumed their places on the dispersion of the faction who wished to oppress the council, and who, in making themselves the most odious of men, never ceased to be the most contemptible.

Signed, BUONAPARTE.
Countersigned, BERTHIER.

MUNICH, November 20.

Prince Suwarrow has informed our elector, that he has orders to return to Russia, with the troops under his command.

AUGSBURG, November 26.

Almost all Suwarrow's adjutants have left this city. A division of Russians have crossed the Lech.

From the Lech, Nov. 24

The whole of Suwarrow's army is in motion—to-morrow the head-quarters will proceed from Augsburg, and from thence will march for Poland.

BOSTON, January 25.

PEACE! PEACE! PEACE!

The British Lion crouches to the French Cock.

Yesterday arrived the brig Halcyon, Capt. Gale, in 35 days from London belonging to M. Watson. The letters by this vessel, (for the papers are all smuggled from us) are to December 1st, one of which, from the house of Marriot, announces "that a sudden peace will take place." Another letter says "that peace will not only be sought after, but with sincerity, to ensure it. The misfortune of our affairs has been to desecrate peace as the greatest calamity that could befal the king and his ministers, it must now to be pursued as the greatest blessing to the people, who are all open-mouthed since the disgrace of the Holland expedition;—that dreadful reverse—that unheard of ignominy, has at last awakened the people to a sense of the danger into which the frantic projects of ministers has plunged the country! We have now to be content to humble ourselves in adversity, there is only a choice of humiliation left us."

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

ADDRESS TO THE VIRTUES.

By PETER PINDAR.

AH, Virtues! you are pretty looking creatures;
But then, ſo meek and feeble in your natures;—
Thou, charming Chaſtity, now, *par example*,
Who guard'ſt the luſcious lip, and ſnowy breaſt,
And all that maketh wiſhing ſhepherds bleſt,
Forbidding thieves on ſacred ground to trample.

Appear but Love, the ſavage, all is loſt;
Faint, trembling, bluſhing, thou giv'ſt up the ghoſt:
Lo, there's an end of all thy mincing care!
The field ſo guarded, in the tyrant's pow'r,
Each fence torn down, deſpoil'd each moſſy bower,
All, all is rudely plunder'd and laid bare.

Virtues! you blunder'd on our world, I fear—
Deſign'd for ſome more gentle ſphere;
Where the wild paſſions ſtorm ye not, nor teaze ye?
Where ev'ry animal's a mild Marcheſi.

I know your parentage and education—
Born in the ſkies—a lofty habitation—
But, for a perfect ſyſtem were intended,
Where people never needed to be mended.

How could you think the paſſions to withſtand,
Thoſe roving blades ſo out of all command,
Whoſe ſlighteſt touch would pull me all to pieces!
They are Goliahs—you, but little Miſſes!
Then pray go home again, each pretty dear—
You but diſgrace yourſelves by coming here.

ANECDOTE.

A robber being brought to the place of execution to have his ears cut off, the executioner, proceeding to his office, found that the criminal had no ears. Body of Chriſt cried he, where are your ears? *Body of his mother* ſaid the culprit, *am I obliged to furniſh you with ears?*

SINGULAR ESCAPE.

Thoſe libertines who are laviſh of invective again the female world, if it is poſſible for ſuch to poſſeſs a paſſion which can be wrought upon, muſt feel a conviction of ſympathy for the amiable fair on the bare recial of the following adventure: indeed, that woman-four'd philoſopher, who exclaimed on ſeeing a condemned female ſuſpended upon the fatal tree—*would to God every tree bore ſuch fruit*—had he lived until now, would have bluſhed at his deſpicable ſpleen, and inſtead of indulging ſuch whimſical conceits of the ſex, muſt have melted into compaſſion for the fair deſcendents of mother Eve, and have *ſlip-noozed* himſelf rather than died an old batchelor. A perſon who had been committed to the jail of Litchfield, in Connecticut, for counterfeiting money, was viſited by his wife, who, poſſeſſing the engageing charms of her ſex, was indulged by the jailor, to an admittance within the jail, without attendants; though, from the ſequel to viſit his ſpirit in priſon, for the purpoſe of condolence, was not ſo much her object as to ſpirit him away; ſhe having during the interview, perſuaded him to a ſubmiſſive obedience to wives, by inducing him to a voluntary ſurrender, not only of the breeches, but other apparel.—About duſk our petticoated hero, decorated in a federal cap, and other neceſſary appendages, was let out of the jail, and aſſuming an appearance of extreme grief, which excited the pity of obſervers, got off undiſcovered; leaving his fair friend a priſoner in his ſtead. After giving him ſufficient time to elude purſuit, our heroine diſcovered the plot, and reſuming her dreſs (which was returned) demanded liberation. The door being opened, ſhe departed to enjoy the pleaſing reflections of her ſucceſsful adventure: and though the public muſt regret her triumph, they cannot but applaud the ſingular ingenuity and addreſs of the feeling actreſs.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away on Sunday night laſt, a negro fellow named TOM, about 22 years of age, nearly 5 feet 5 inches high, his complexion inclining to a yellow, well made, had on a round jacket and overalls of a drab color, and it is ſuppoſed he has a paſs—took with him one purple coat, two pair of nankin overalls, had on a check ſhirt, he has ſold ear rings in his ears,—As he ſpeaks the French language tolerable well, perhaps he may try to paſs for a French negro. Whoever will take up ſaid fellow, and lodge him in any jail, or deliver him to the ſubſcriber near Lexington, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges.

Eliſha Winters.

February 17th, 1800. 3t

WHEREAS I have paſſed ſundry notes to John Hampſhire, of Pittſburgh, which notes were lodged in the hands of other gentlemen in this ſtate, to collect for him; and as I have paid the whole amount of ſaid notes, and have not yet got poſſeſſion of them, this is to forewarn all perſons from purchaſing them or any of them, as I am determined not to pay them a ſecond time.

Geo. M. Bedinger.

February 15th, 1800. 3t

FOR SALE,

FIVE HUNDRED acres of land on the waters of Slate, or Lulbulgrud, in Clarke county.

Alſo 295 acres near the above.

400 acres on Green river, about 16 miles from Lincoln court houſe.

About 300 acres Big Bruſh creek, Greene county.

About 400 acres on and near the road from Harrodſburg, to Frankfort, near Grays Horſe Mill—For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, in Jeſſamine county.

Samuel M'Dowell.

April 9th, 1799. tf

TO BE SOLD,

BY virtue of a decree of the diſtrict court, held in Lexington, in a ſuit in chancery, wherein Hugh M'Ilvain was complainant, and James Calquhoun, defendant, pronounced at the laſt March term, of the ſaid court, will be expoſed to ſale at the door of the ſtate houſe, in the town of Frankfort, on the 17th day of next March, it being the firſt day of the Diſtrict and Federal courts, 6000 acres of land, ſituate lying and being in the county of Gallatin, entered in the name of John May, from him aſſigned to Gilbert Imley, and from him to Alexander Dick, and by him deviſed to James Fenton Mercer, and conveyed by James Fenton Mercer, to James Calquhoun.

7 *Otho Beatty,*
Daniel Weisiger,
William Trigg,
John Logan,
Thomas Tunſtall. } commrs.

January 8th, 1800. 2m

I HAVE juſt arrived from Philadelphia with a very large and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

In addition to thoſe remaining on hand.

From the terms on which thoſe GOODS were laid in, they can be ſold on as low, (if not on lower terms) than any ever imported into this ſtate.

For ſale alſo, a general aſſortment of

LAW, HISTORY, DIVINITY, AND SCHOOL BOOKS.

WRITING PAPER of the beſt quality, with WAFERS, QUILLS, SLATES and SLATE PENCILS.

7 An elegant

COACHEE

WITH PLATED HARNESS, alſo for ſale.

WILLIAM LEAVY.

Lexington, Dec. 27, 1799. tf

TAKEN up by the the ſubſcriber, in Woodford county, two horſes—one a brown bay, with ſome ſaddle ſpots on his back, with a ſmall bell on, five feet high, nine years old, appraiſed to 18l.——The other a bay, with both hind feet white, branded with IH, on the ſhoulder and buttock, four teen hands high, appraiſed to 4l.

Robert Dale.

2 November 20th, 1799.

CHEAP GOODS.

SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER,
Have juſt received from Philadelphia,
A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
MERCHANDIZE,
CONSISTING OF
Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Glaſs, China and Queens-ware, Bar Iron, Steel, &c. &c.

10 Which, for CASH IN HAND, they offer for ſale on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Lexington, December 25th, 1799.

A BRIDGE,

TO be built acroſs the Kentucky River, at Frankfort, in conformity to an act of the general aſſembly, paſſed at their laſt ſeſſion, which will be about four hundred feet in length, ſixteen feet wide in the clear, and about ſix and a half feet above the higheſt known water mark; all the timbers to be of the beſt kind for duration and ſtrength, and well pitched, or oiled and painted; to be covered with a good & convenient roof, and the abutments to be well paved with good ſtone; a toll houſe of ſmall ſize and a gate muſt be annexed.

The building of ſaid bridge, will be offered to be let on the firſt Wedneſday in March next; to the perſon or perſons whoſe plan and price ſhall be approved by the directors thereof, upon their entering into bond with approved ſecurity, according to law, for the completion thereof, and warranting the ſame for ſeven years if required.

A ſum of money ſufficient for erecting ſaid bridge is ſubſcribed, and will be advanced, to the undertaker or undertakers, as the work goes on, the directors will meet on the aforeſaid firſt Wedneſday in March at the houſe of Daniel Wieſeger, in the town of Frankfort, in order to receive plans and propoſals, which may be delivered to their ſecretary, Mr. Achilles Sneed, on that day or ſooner, under cover and ſeal.

Samuel Price, Preſident.

Teſte

6w *Achilles Sneed,* Secretary.

TANNING AND CURRYING.

WANTED immediately two active BOYS, as apprentices to the above branches, from the age of 14 to 16 years old.

*3tf 7 *Philip Yeiſer,* Danville.

JOHN CLAY,

HAS JUST RECEIVED AND NOW OPENING, A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
MERCHANDIZE,

IN the houſe formerly occupied by Mr. Robert Barr, oppoſite Meſſ. Samuel and George Trotter's, which he will ſell on low terms for Caſh or Country Produce, viz. Tobacco, Hemp, and Good Clean Wheat, delivered at any of the merchant mills in this county or in Woodford. He will purchaſe

BEES-WAX & TALLOW,

For which he will give one half Caſh.

tf Lexington, December 3d, 1799.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A QUANTITY OF
BARLEY & HOPS.

18 Apply at George Anderſon's ſtore, or A. Holmes's brewery.

tf *Lexington, September 23d,* 1799.

TO SELL OR RENT,

MY BRICK HOUSE on Short ſtreet, oppoſite the Preſbyterian meeting-houſe, and nearly oppoſite the market-houſe, Lexington. I will receive in payment, one third caſh, and two thirds property, ſuch as ſlaves and horſes. The payments will be made eaſy to the purchaſer. For further particulars apply to

tf *William Ross.*

10

GINSENG.

WANTED to purchaſe a few thouſand pounds of clean, dry and well picked GINSENG.—Apply at the ſtore of

4 *John Jordan* jun.

Who has for ſale ſeveral valuable tracts of LAND, in this ſtate—alſo in the Territory North Weſt of the Ohio.

tf Lexington, 3d February, 1800.

LAWSON M'CULLOUGH,

TAYLOR,

14 TAKES this method of informing his friends and cuſtomers, that he has rented a room on Main ſtreet up ſtairs, in the houſe where Mr. Robert Barr formerly lived, two doors below Meſſ. Trotter & Scotts' ſtore, where he carries on his buſineſs. Thoſe who will pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, may depend on having their work done with diſpatch, neatneſs and punctuality.

tf Lexington November 21ſt, 1799.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WILL GIVE SALT AND CASH
For a few thouſand weight of
GOOD PORK.

9 T. HART.

GLASS WORKS.

THE gentlemen merchants and citizens of Kentucky, are hereby informed that we have reduced the price of our 8 by 10 window glaſs to twelve dollars per box, and the other ſizes in proportion, at our glaſs works, at New-Geneva, Fayette county pennſylvania.

6 *J. W. Nicholſon,*
Acting partner of the late firm of
Albert Gallatin & Co.

January 2d, 1800. 2m

A LIST OF NON-RESIDENT's LANDS as entered with the auditor, lying in Harrison county, and the tax

Proprietors	1ſt	2d	3d	Water Courſe	For whom entered	For whom patented	Years due	L	S	D
Dominic Jordan			7000	Licking	W. Lynch		1 2 3 4 5 6 7	19	12	2
John Warton			1908	Main Licking	Rice Nicoll	John Warton	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	19	12	2
Wm. Walker	1100	1100	3588 12	Main Licking	W. Walker	W. Walker	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	19	12	2
William Ham				Beaver creek			1 2 3 4 5 6 7	19	12	2
John Payne	1100	1100	4000	Forks Licking	Wyatt & Craig	J. Archer	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	19	12	2
William Wyatt			500	Forks Licking	J. Payne	J. Payne	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	19	12	2
William Walton	2500	2500	8500	Main Licking	Ditto	W. Walker	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	19	12	2
Wm. Walker				Licking			1 2 3 4 5 6 7	19	12	2
John Archer			3000	Raven creek, branch Licking	Wyatt & Craig	J. Archer	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	19	12	2
Nath'l Hamilton				South fork Licking	J. Payne	J. Payne	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	19	12	2
Ditto				Licking	Ditto	W. Walker	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	19	12	2
Thos. Chinn			1400	Williamſon's river	Jeremiah Craig	John Warton	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	19	12	2
				Mill creek						

To be ſold for ready money, on the 1ſt Tueſday in April 1800, at the court-houſe of Harriſon county, the above tracts of land, or ſo much of each as will diſcharge the taxes and intereſt due thereon. The ſale to continue two days, if the land is not ſold, or the tax paid on the firſt day.

J. MILLER, S. H. C.

TO RENT,

And poſſeſſion given immediately,

THAT excellent ſtand at the corner of Main and Croſs ſtreets, Lexington, known by the name of the old court-houſe. The houſe is two ſtory, with two rooms on each floor, 18 feet ſquare; with a fire-place in each; alſo two good dry cellars 18 feet ſquare. For terms apply to the printer hereof.

LEXINGTON DISTRICT COURT.

February Term 1800.

Chriſtopher Greenup and Francis Keene, Complainants,
againſt
Joſeph Frazier and Simon Kenton, Defendants,
In Chancery.

THE defendant Kenton, having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to our ſatisfaction that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, on the motion of the complainants by their counſel, it is ordered that the ſaid Kenton do appear here on the third day of our next term, and anſwer the complainants bill; that a copy of this order be inſerted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald according to law, another poſted at the door of the courthouſe for Fayette county, and that this order be publiſhed on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice at the door of the Preſbyterian meeting houſe in Lexington.

A Copy. Teſte,

Thos. Bodley, C. L. D. C.

FRESH GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER, 18

HAS juſt received from Philadelphia, and is now opening for ſale, in the brick houſe, lately occupied by Mr. A. Hare, a handſome, and very general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Among which are the following articles:

Superfine cloths,	Cloth and furniture do.
Fine and coarſe do.	Writing paper,
Kerſeymeres,	Slates,
Flannels and Coatings,	Quills and Wafers,
Blankets,	Girth, ſpring and ſtraining Webs,
Velvets, Thickſets, Corduroys and Fuſtians,	Plated and tinned ſtirrup irons,
Hair Plush ſtuffs,	Do. do. Bridle Bitts, and Furniture,
Brown and white Iriſh Linens,	A general aſſortment of Cuttlery,
Calicoes and coarſe muſlins,	Deſk and bureau furniture,
Fine Jaconet do.	Carpenters' Adze,
Plain, ſtriped and tambored do.	Screw Augers,
Book and Jaconet handkerchief,	Head, pannel, dove tail, faſh, lock and key Lole ſaws.
Faſhionable Ribbons,	Pitt, mill and croſcut do.
Family & ſchool Bibles,	Crowley ſteele,
Teſtaments and ſpelling books,	Sheet Iron and ſad Irons,
Dictionaries,	Nails and Brads aſſorted,
Morſe's Univerſal Geography—2 vols.	Teas, Coffee and Chocolate,
Do. American do. 1 vol.	Loaf, White, Havanna and Muſcovado ſugars,
Do. do. and Univerſal abridged,	Pepper and ſpices,
Staunton's embaſſy,	Annotto Roſin,
Scott's Gazetteer,	Brimſtone, Copperas and Logwood,
American do,	Cotton, Wool and Hatters' Cards.
Scott's Leſſons,	Alſo, a few excellent double and ſingle trigger'd Rifle Guns.
Taplin's and Mills' Farriery,	
Copper Tea Kettles,	
London Pewter,	
Weavers', ſweeping and ſcrubbing bruſhes,	

All which will be ſold at *reduced prices* for *ready money* only. 18

N. BURROWES.

N. B. N. BURROWES requeſts thoſe indebted, to come forward and make payment, or cloſe their accounts, by giving their notes. No further notice will be given. tf

MONEY.

WE will ſell at a very reduced price for money, a ſmall but valuable tract, of about 50 acres of LAND, within one mile of Lexington, on the great road to Bourbon, thirty acres of which is pretty well timbered; the balance ready for cultivation.

Alſo, an OUT-LOT on Back Street, containing four acres, one and a half of which is laid off in a handſome garden, with a never-failing well of excellent water, and a log cabbin—the remainder in timothy and clover.

We will alſo ſell 2000 acres of MILITARY LAND, of an excellent quality, on Cumberland river, near Walker's ſettlement, adjoining M'Nabb, Fitzhugh, &c.—The title to which is indiſputable.

And if any gentleman, with a handſome capital, wiſhes to make an independant fortune, we will ſell him our poſſeſſions in this town, far ſuperior to any in the ſtate for a PUBLIC HOUSE, and ready furniſhed to enter on buſineſs immediately.

*** Thoſe indebted by bond, note, or book account, cannot chooſe a time for payment that will be more ſerviceable.

John & Sam. Postlethwait.

Lexington, December 16, 1799. tf

FOR SALE,

THE one half of my mills on South Elkhorn, about one mile from the junction, and about four and a half miles from Frankfort, conſiſting of a water grift-mill, calculated for four pair of ſtones, two pair of which are now in motion; the houſe 58 by 46, three ſtory high, all of ſtone. Alſo an excellent ſaw-mill. Otherwiſe I will ſell the whole, with upwards of two hundred acres of military lands, about ſeventy of which is well cleared—a deſcription of the ſituation and works are unneceſſary as they well do credit to the beſt inſpection. Merchandize or negroes will be taken in part.

Haden Edwards.

February 3d, 1800.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living in Clark county, on Red river at the Marſhy Bottom, a black mare, fourteen hands and a half high, 18 or 20 years old, a ſtar in her forehead, ſome ſaddle ſpots, a deficiency in her limbs and moſtly in her hind parts, has no brand perceivable, appraiſed to 11 10s.

Alſo a black year old, colt, poſted and appraiſed to 5l.

David Snowden.

December 7th, 1799.